THE NEXT CONGRESS

ONE OF THE MOST MOMENTOUS SESSIONS IN THE COUN-TRY'S HISTORY.

Will President their and he Master of the Situation? The Tariff and Planare No More "Lorce Bill" - Reviving State Banks Anti-Ollion Again Annesing Hawaii Purglas the Pension Rolls-Pure Food, Allens, Ltc. A Careful Forecast of Work to Be Done.

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The rule of maner of the sethe ta t has sor the first time in thirty trologe erry renner of the national governstates repair and the House of depresentper his reason there will be no Setrate to embarra-s of confuse the work of the House or of the President. The policy to be adopted on readily pass through the two legislative bodies, without fear of a Presidential veto, if the leaders of the party can only be resonated in adopting some uniteria and comprehensive policy as to the various great questions to be con-

pects of a wate diversity of opinion beseen the fixe utive and thelenders of the Senate and the House. To what extent this will affect the solution of the great questions of tariff, finance, banking, foreign affairs, et a remain to be seen. There is an ominors rumbing, however, which indicates that it will require herculean: effort, to bring complete harmony tetween the Home. Sonate and the ident, and thus secure the enactment of the many importan' policies of the party now in control of the branches of the Federal government.

There is every evidence that one of two conditions will control the coming Congress. Either Mr. Clercand will be absolute master of the situation, and his policy will be carried into effect by the two branches of Congress; or else, if the self-willed leaders of Congress decline to execute Mr. Cleveland's will, there will be a dead look between the Executive and the legislative branches which will result in a complete standstill, and a failure to take any effect ive action on the tariff, finance, or any thing else. Mr Cleveland is certain to have the support both in the Senate and the House of a very large number of Democratic Senators and Representatives, but there is a small body of irreconcilable who are personally hostile to him, and who are not counted upon to give him any assistnne in a crusade against the McKinley act. or in changing the present silver laws. It is the same element which, led by Samuel J. Randall eight years ago, when Mr. Cleve-land was first President. defeated the old Mills Lill and gave Mr. Cleveland no en l of trouble. Now the leaders of this opposition have changed, but it is as intense in its hostility as ever. Whether the great power of the administration, the influence of patronage, and the dictates of King Caucus, can bring this unruly faction into line, is a serious problem. Mr. Cleveland and his advisers are hopeful, however, of securing a working majority among their friends in both branches of Congress, and in that event the laws which will be passed will be of more consequence to the people of the United States than any legislation

The session is so near at hand that it is easy to look forward and take a general view of the great measures to be brough! before Congress Foremost of these is the tariff, or, more properly, the repeal of the McKinley act, in whole or in part. Next comes the financial question, which Mr. Cleveland regards as even more pressing than the tariff question. He has stated, officially, that the financial question will receive first attention at the hands of Congress, as he feels that the present panicky condition of business throughout the country, the failure of banks, the excitement among depositors, and the stagnation in many branches of trade is due largely to the uncertain and unsatisfactory condition of the national finances. After these two main questions, of tariff and finance come a score or more of lesser questions of much importance. They include the question of restoring to State banks the right to issue money; the repeal of all laws which give Federal control to elections: the renewal of the fight for antioption; a crusade against aliens and the alien ownership of land; the annexation of Hawaii and a possible protectorate over the Nicaragua Canal; the purging of the pension rolls of such names as are unworthy of government help; the admission of Ter ritories to new States, and numerous minor measure-

The first work of Congress on its assem bling in September will be to select its offi cers Vice President Stevenson will pre side over the Senate, by virtue of his olection last Nov. inber Speaker Crisp's term is at an end, but it is well understood that there will be no speakership fight, usual on the reas-embing of Congress, but that Mr Crisp will again be honored with the office of Speaker. The next work will be the appointment of committees. Usually this takes a month, and is interrupted by the Christmas holidays, but as Mr. Cleveland has had the foresight to assemble Congress in September, there will be no heliday in terruption, and the committees will be in working order by the mistele or latter part of September. This gives premise that Congress will have all its preliminary work done, and will be ready for real business or

The living proction was never so difficult of solution as it is at present. Mr. vieve land and his party are conscientions ly desurous if want g dut the McKinley act. Yet allow economic that the government is hard present for funds, and that the repeal of the Mel tary tard and means the sud den disappearance of the e vast sums gathered from customs and internal rev ente which carry on the government. When there was a surplus in the Treasury. as there was during the previous Cleveli adto entry out regarded next, if is extremely protection of the party to antilline the Me. Kindey act and was yet lave the govern ment et al. and a locality on business. Many plans are leing-sugested. One plan to to scale down a I dotter fixed by the Mc Kinley not, and yet to raise more recenneby restoring part of the daty abon sugar. Another plan is to sense down the duties, and to offse; this reduction by increasing the favenue tax on wallery. It is still too party to give any out in you what the tariff legislation will eventually be. But it is early to here we that the Mekinley net can war all the paper money of the country was to be produced in parts, in order that the came, the government had to create and

Senators. RHODE ISLAND NO ELECTION

President, Vice President, Cabinet and Fifty-third Congress of the United States.

Senate and the House, as it is well known that the old Randall spirit is still there, and that many prominent Pemocrats have such a leaning toward protection that they will restst all efforts to change the McKinley

The financial struggle promises to be an exerting one. President Cleveland has set as heart on the rejeal of the present Shercan silver act, by which the government buys 4.300000 ounces of silver each month and coins it into silver dollars. These siver dollars cannot be circulated, and hey remain in the treasury vaults a dead weight in the government and no use to the recide. Thus the government is compelled to spend an enormous sum each month for silver, and yet the people of the country receive no added circulation. Mr Claveland charges up the pre-ent bad con-dition on he banks and of business to the xisting Sherman act. He feels that if the act is repealed, there will be no further hazardto busine s. It is by no means cert in however, that Mr. Cleveland will be able to secure a majority in both the his Sherman act. The free silver men are durient to respect to the Mark they act an any leven claim a majority. They are, of part and apparently and of the question to when the Merchant and Secretary Cartisle are limited and Secretary Cartisle are limited and successful the successful that the successful the successful that the successful that is a successful that the successful that is a successful to any stoppage in the purchase of successful the purchase not only successful that is the successful to the country. The clash because of the successful that is the successful to the country. tween the silver and the anti-silver men wil. he very bitter. Mr. Cleveland will te arrayed with the latter, and it will be an interesting spectacle to see whether the administration will be able to enforce its policy on this vital question and secure the repeal of the Sherman act, with its consequent restoration of ease and security throughout business circles. Another very important question to come

before Congress is that as to restoring State issued by State banks. But when the war revenue of the government may ust be reduced below the living point. There will it recordingly created the national the much division in the majority of the banks. These latter banks were given

a monopoly of issuing paper money, assumed office and has expressed the State banks were re-trained from issuing prove a fatal discouragement to anti-oppaper money by a 10 per cent tax on their circulation. This tax was practically pro-Libitory, for no State bank would pay 10 cents for the privilege of issuing \$1.00. The State bank men are new anxious to go back to the old system. They point out that the nate nal banks have infilled their mission of buying bonds to carry on the war, and are no longer necessary. On the other ban I, the opponents of State banks say that if the old system were restored there would be no uniformity in the paper money of the country. The State bank in the last Congress they showed 34 votes in a small house. They have the advantage of an absolute endorsement of banks in the national Democratic part orm, which gave a positive promise

there will be no "Force Bill" cry in the the Democratic leaders of that State.

The agricultural element of Congress is a Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Morton, bas usual to a part of our country.

in the form of national bank notes, and the strongest opposition to the bill. This may

The crusade against aliens and the alien ownership of lands is likely to be taken up with vigor. There is much dissatisfaction at the large area of farming land in the Far West and in the South owned or controlled by foreigners or foreign syndicates. This has raised a cry of alten landfordism, and several Democratic leaders are anxious to put a stop to all alien ownership of large tracts. Bills for this purpose have been pending for several years, but they have been put of for one reason or another. Those who have them in charge, however. men invo a very powerful following, and intend to push the measures before the next

Several foreign questions of extreme moment will come before the new Congress. The annexation of Hawani is probably the most important. When the last Congress adjourned Mr. Harrison had just about concluded his policy of annexing the islands, and he even sent to the Senate a formal trenty of annexation But when the Cleveland Administration took hold of affairs this annexation policy was entirely set aside, for the time at least. Mr. Clevethe flore bulk, and an effort will be land withdrew the treaty and sent Mr. made to whether out. One of these laws bloant to Hawaii as a commissioner to provides or fleteral fleetical inspectors at look over the ground and report whether it land withdrew the trenty and sent Mr. look over the ground and report whether it such the same and report whether it will reduce the vist amount now spent for ver mined in this country. The clash becomes her argueries in New York Mr. John Mr. Blount has been there all the summer. Densions There will probably be changes Daveup it has long been the Federal Elec- so that by the time Congress convenes the ficting these who can apply for pention inspector, and has been a target for there will be full information from him as, so as, and also some general system by to what ought to be done. It is believed which fraudulent pensioners can be struck They will now endeavor to legislate him that the administration is inclined against from the rolls, and future frauds preout of office and to repeal all the laws annexation, and that it will not urge any venter. which authorize the employment of such thing more than a military protectorate. The World's Fair promises to have over Hawali Whatever is done, however, another honing at the next Con-will have to be done at once, as Hawaii is gress. Many of the Congressmen very extensive one and its leaders will un- in such a state of uncertainty as to its will in ist upon the return of a part of doubtedly bring torward the anti-option future that Congress will have to quickly the money given to the Exposition, on the bill which failed to pass last session. This settle the question of admitting it to the ground that the Sunday-closing provision bill seeks to stop all Board of Trade specu- Union. Then will come the question as to was not strictly adhered to. On the other lation in grain, cotton, etc. by placing a whether it should be a State or Territory, hand the World's Pair people are likely to heavy tax on "futures" and "options." In either case Congress will be called upon these any return of funds, as the Exposi-The bill attracted more attention in the to appropriate funds for equipping the new tion is not making enough money to warlast Congress than any other measure. It possessions with forts, military stations, rant a large payment to the government, passed the House and nearly passed the defenses, as well as with custom houses, Senate Since then however, the new courts, and all the other federal machinery ceive attention. Senator Chandler made

Another toreign affair of much consemence is the acquisition or protection of the Nicaragua Canal. This canal is the short cut by water from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, and is of vast importance to our shipping interests and to commerce. it is now run by private capitalists who have not had the vast means necessary to complete it. Moreover, during the recent revolution in Nicaragua the work already done was threatened with destruction President Cleveland looks upon this canal as of such importance to the American people that the government should extend t financial assistance. This could be done by subsidizing it, or by the government assuming to complete the work. This subjeet promises to excite much controversy

at the coming session. The liehring sea question will also come in for a share of attention if the court of arbitration, now in session at Paris, decides against the I nited States. In that event Congress will have to appropriate large sums of money to indemnify those British vessels which have been seized in Hehring sea, and their cargoes of sealskins

The revision of the pension laws is sure to bring about a hot contest. The Southern eienent, which largely predominates in the majorities of House and Senate. favors such charges in the pension laws as

The immigration que tion will also re-

a vain effort in the last Congress to put a complete stop to immigration for a definite period. There are many who still believe in this plan, and who will insist upon it to Congress, but it is not likely that any compiete barrier to immigration will be passed The present immigration laws are fairly good in keeping out paupers, anarchists and other undesirable immigrants, but the laws will probably be perfected in numerous details.

The foregoing gives the essential cuastions which are to come before the next Congre s. There are many others, of course, but they affect particular localities, and are of little general interest. The great questions above enumerated show that the Congress has a business before it of vast economic importance, and that it will need the wisest and most patriotic statesman-hip to guide the national law-makers to conclusions which will be of lasting benefit to the coun-TERRY McD. THOMPSON.

Fourteen minor planets were discovered during the last month, bringing the to al number of small planets known to 375.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript tells of a man so perverse that he would see the leaning tower of Pisa

straight if he should visit it. A plague of caterpillars has infested the neighborhood of Clarkton, N. C. Engineers of the Carolina Central railroad state that the caterpillars are two inches deep on the track for a distance

of ten miles. An owl and snake had a fight in Texas. The owl caught the snake by the tail and drew it ten feet in the air and let it drop, and this was repeated until the owl seemed to have disabled the snake, when it flew off with it in triumph.